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SUPPLEMENT

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1. Authorities and Organizations

During 1946, the first year of the new Five Year Plan, a number of organizations, most of them strictly Russian, were set up in Estonia for the purpose of carrying out the huge industrial constructions and reconstructions provided for by the plan. The chief authorities and organizations connected with the construction projects are the following:

A. Ministries

1. Ministry of Construction and Construction Material (Ehitus-ja Ehitusmaterjalide Tööstuse Ministeerium). Minister: Sukharev, a Russian.
2. Ministry of Local Industry (Kohalik Tööstuse Ministeerium). Minister: Histaagi. (Washington Comment: Reported in [redacted] as Matveyev, former director of the oil plant at Kiviõli.)
3. Ministry of Forestry (Metsatööstusministeerium) - responsible for wood procurement. Minister: Volin.
4. Ministry of Oil-Shale and Chemical Industry (Põlevkivi-ja Keemia Tööstusministeerium). Minister: Matveyev, a Russian.

B. Construction Trusts

1. Estonian Oil-Shale Construction (Eesti Põlevkiviehitus) - in charge of construction and reconstruction in the orthodox oil industry. Leader: Sakutorev, a Russian. (See [redacted])
2. Oil-Shale Gas Construction (Põlevkivigaasi-ehitus) - in charge of construction of the new gas plant at Kohtla-Järve and the pipe-line to Leningrad. Leader: Petrov, a Russian. (See [redacted])
3. Baltic Industrial Construction Administration (Balti Tööstus-Ehitusvalitsus), in charge of other industrial constructions. Leader: Volkov, a Russian.
4. Estonian Energy (Eesti Energia) - in charge of electrification. Leader: Ingar. (Washington Comment: [redacted] states that the Estosenergo Trust Company, under the Russian Danilov, is in charge of re-electrification of Estonia.)
5. Kreenholm Construction (Kreenholmiehitus) - in charge of reconstruction of the Kreenholm textile plant in Narva.

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6. Railroad Construction and Reconstruction Administration (Raudtee Ehitus-Taastamistööde Valitsus).
7. Construction Trust No. 1 (Ehitustrust No. 1)
8. Construction Trust No. 3 (Ehitustrust No. 3). Leader: Kadyevski, a Russian.
9. Construction Administration No. 6 of the Ministry of Navigation (Merelaevastikuministeeriumi Ehitusvalitsus No. 6). Leader: Parfenovich, a Russian.

C. Plants and Combines

1. Kreenholmi Manufaktuur (formerly Kreenholm). This plant, located in Narva, was formerly the largest textile factory in Estonia and was severely damaged during the war.
2. The Estonian Oil-Shale Combine.
3. State Plant No. 9 (Riiklik Tehas No. 9), located in Tallinn. The plant produces machinery for new projects in the oil industry. (See [REDACTED])

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D. Other Organizations

1. Estonian Railroad Administration (Eesti Raudteevalitsus). Leaders: the Russians, Boldyrev and Anatoli Moslak.
2. National Construction Control (Riiklik Ehituskontroll).
3. Administration of National Labor Reserves (Vabariiklik Tööjõureservi Valitsus). Leader: the Russian Filippov.
4. State Control of Architectural Construction (Riiklik Arhitektuuri-Ehituskontroll). Leader: the Russian Zaitsev.
5. Chief Administration of Forests (Metsavarustuse Peavalitsus). Leader: Vassilyev, a Russian.
6. Chief Administration of Motor and Transport (Autotranspordi Peavalitsus). Leader: Endel Puksepp, Hero of the Soviet Union.
7. State Planning Committee (Riiklik Planeerimisajon). Leader: Oskar Sõpre.
8. Estonian (Soviet-Estonian) Academy of Sciences. Leader: Prof. Hans Krums, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

II. Failure of Construction and Reconstruction

Construction and reconstruction in Estonia are lagging far behind in the Five Year Plan. In early April 1947, the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party, alarmed by the situation, met in a special session in which the following facts were discussed:

- A. The Russian Sazonov, member of the Central Committee, reported that in 1946 only 67.3% of the plan was fulfilled. The Estonian Oil-Shale Construction, under Sekutorov, was lowest in percentage (54%) of achievement. In the first quarter of 1947, the average fulfillment of the construction plan was only 41%.
- B. Illustrating the situation, Sazonov stated that four oil-shale pits are not producing, the new gas plant lacks gas-batteries, and the oil-shale ash cement plant is incomplete; furthermore, the boiler house of the Tallinn power plant is unfinished, the Narva railroad station has not been reconstructed, and the Tallinn and Kohtla-Järve bread plants are incomplete.
- C. Sazonov attributed the failure of the construction industry to poor organization, inefficiency and lack of devotion by many officials, insufficient control by the Party and too few Communists among the workers, and lack of support by the Academy of Sciences. He also mentioned the dearth of skilled labor, the bad living conditions of the workers, and the lack of

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machinery. **Comment:** The speech, which was released to the Estonian public, failed to state the chief cause of failure - the complete disinterest of the Estonian people in constructions for the sole benefit of Russia, i.e., the pipe-line to supply Leningrad with Estonian gas, the reconstruction of nationalized Russian industries, etc.)

III. New Programs

Under the impact of the facts revealed by Sazanov, the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party issued, on 5 April 1947, a long and strongly-worded directive to the Estonian people, of which the chief points are:

- A. Industrial results in 1947 must correspond to the 1947 investment of 570 million rubles.
- B. On 1 January 1948, the gas plant in Kohtla-Järve must be completed and producing at full annual capacity of 133 million cubic meters; construction of five new oil-shale pits with an annual capacity of three and one-half million tons must be completed, and plants in Kohtla and Kiviõli must be working more efficiently. Responsibility for the achievement of these goals is placed upon the Communist Party Committee in Kohtla-Järve, the Estonian Oil-Shale Construction Trust, the Oil-Shale Gas Construction Trust, the Ministry of Oil-Shale and Chemical Industry, the Estonian Oil-Shale Combine, and oil plants in the cities mentioned.
- C. All demands from the oil industry must be met in accordance with the law of 1 April 1947, relative to the promotion of construction in the Estonian oil-shale industry.
- D. Expected achievement in the power industry by 1 January 1948:
 1. Production of power by the plants in Kohtla-Järve and Kiviõli, the latter at capacity of 2500 kw.
 2. A 6000 kw generator installed in the Tallinn power plant.
 3. Installation of two generators, with a total capacity of 3700 kw, in the Kreenholmi Manufaktuur plant.
 4. Construction work started on power plants in Ahtme and Ulila. **Comments:** [redacted] stated that the new power plant in Ahtme was nearing completion in February 1947.)
- E. The authorities responsible for accomplishment of the above are Estonian Energy, Oil-Shale Gas Construction Trust, State Plant No. 9, Ministry of Construction and Construction Material Industry, Ministry of Oil-Shale and Chemical Industry, and Kreenholmi Manufaktuur.
- F. Industries to be reconstructed by 1 January 1948 are the Tallinn Bread Factory and Motor Repair Plant, the Balti Manufaktuur (textile), the Kreenholmi Manufaktuur (textile), the Volta (electromotors), and the Superphosphate Plant. (See [redacted])
- G. Two thousand young labor replacements will be made available by the Administration of Labor Reserves. They will be trained by the Ministry of Construction and Construction Material Industry, and by the Estonian Oil-Shale Construction Trust.
- H. Deforestation will be intensified.
- I. Constructions not included in the Five Year Plan are prohibited.
- J. Directors of the plants and trusts are subordinate to the Party sub-organizations within the industries. Severe control over the industries will be exercised by the Party.

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K. Two hundred and fifty young Communists must be included in the Construction Administrations by 1 June 1947. The Administrations will assume full responsibility for them.

L. The following projects are to be completed by 1 January 1948:

1. Tallinn water works. Capacity: 36,000 cubic meters.
2. Power plant in Kuressaare.
3. Power plant in Valga.
4. Power plant in Võru.
5. Broad-gauge railroad built between the Tallinn districts of Kalinin and Kopel, parallel to the streetcar line.

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